

SYNONYMIC NOTES (LEPID., ARCTIIDÆ)

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Decatur, Illinois

Through the kindness of Dr. K. Jordan and Baron Rothschild, we have received a specimen of *Pygarctia oslari* Roths., and paratypes of "*Pygarctia*" *fusca* Roths., *Halisidota maculata texana* Roths. and *Hemihyalea argillacea* Roths. As the synonymy herein proposed is to be used in a "Bombycid" List we think it well to publish our version of the placement of these names.

"*Pygarctia*" *fusca* represents a species heretofore unknown to us. It appears to be a *Euchætias*; is as large, or larger, than *gigantea*; with color and maculation like *zella* save for the absence of the white discal dot of that species.

Pygarctia oslari appears to us to be only bleached out specimens of *murina* Stretch (*poliochroa* Hamps.), but pending receipt of further New Mexican material we prefer tentatively to retain the name as a race.

Hemihyalea argillacea appears to be rubbed *edwardsii*. In this regard, in material from a number of collections, we have found the names *edwardsii* and *labecula* transposed. We possess a specimen compared with the type of *edwardsii* (Mus. Comp. Zool.) and another specimen compared with the type of *labecula* (Snow Coll.), both comparisons made by Dr. McDunnough. Grote's original description of *labecula* points out that it is "less yellow than *edwardsii*, differing by the brownish thorax." Hampson, 1901, Cat. Lep. Phal. B. M., III, 131, pl. XXXIX, seems to have the two species correctly sorted. Holland, 1903, Moth Book, pl. XIV, f. 6, conveys the impression that *edwardsii* is darker than *labecula* which he puts as f. 7 of the same plate. We suspect his figure 6 simply represents a fresh specimen of the same species as his figure 7 and that both figures refer to *labecula*. True *edwardsii* is much more yellow on wing ground color and with a yellow thorax. The hyaline nature of the wings of both species seems mainly influenced by the amount the specimens have flown before being caught.

Halisidota maculata texana appears to us to be the same as *alni* Hy. Edw. There is a decided question in our minds if *alni* is distinct from *angulifera* Wlk., or if either differ enough from

eastern *maculata* for the names to be of any consequence. The species seems to enter Texas from the west via Colorado, Utah and New Mexico. We have not seen the species from the southeastern region between Texas and Pennsylvania. Eastern *maculata*, of which we possess specimens from Pennsylvania and New York north to Maine and Ontario is a very variable insect and includes within its range of variability specimens like typical *alni* and *angulifera*. The latter may, perhaps, represent an insular race (Vancouver Island) very slightly darker and brighter marked than typical *alni*, the differences decidedly obsolescent. We know of no way to sort *alni* from *maculata* save by the locality labels. We have *alni* from Mount Shasta, California (topotypical); Arrowhead Lake and Kaslo, British Columbia; Reed, Oregon; various California localities probably ranging as far south as Santa Cruz (E. A. Dodge); Reno, Nevada; Park County (Osler), Gunnison County (Lindsey), Durango and Glenwood Springs, Colorado; Stockton and Provo, Utah (Spalding); White Mountains, Arizona (Lusk); Jemez Springs, New Mexico; Texas. The larva is said to be somewhat different from eastern *maculata*. The name *agassizi* Pack. appears applicable to a local race from the coast region of California with most of the maculation often more or less obsolescent leaving the reniform darker and contrasting, the ground color often deeper than in *alni*. We have it from Solano and Alameda counties, and what appears to be much the same thing from San Luis Obispo. We cannot comment on the exact status of *eureka* Dyar, described from *Eureka, California*. It has all the tendencies of *agassizi* for reduction of transverse maculation and the intensification of the reniform, besides being heavily brown-shaded along costa, inner margin, and on and distad of the reniform. The fringes of the wings are brown instead of yellow. The name may represent a distinct species, it may be racial, color form, or possibly may be based on aberrational specimens. Tentatively we retain it as a race. The name *indistincta* B. and Mcd. belongs in the *maculata* group of the genus and may represent either a distinct species or a race of *maculata*. It is known to us from the type ♂ only, locality Santa Catalina Island. It has been figured 1912, Contrib., I, (4), pl. XIII, f. 14. It appears to have darker fringes than normal for *maculata* forms with the exception of *eureka*,

and a different subterminal line. We are inclined to consider the name represents a valid but local species. Hampson, 1920, Cat. Lep. Phal. B. M., Suppl., II, 269, sinks the name to *bicolor* Wlk., but the type of *indistincta* does not even faintly resemble Hampson's figure of *bicolor* (1901, Cat. Lep. Phal. B. M., III, 151, pl. XL, f. 4).

ON THE IDENTITY OF ACIDALIA HEPATICARIA
GN. (LEPID., GEOMETRIDÆ)

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This species was described by Guenée, 1857, Sp. Gén., IX, 471. The specimen figured by Oberthür (f. 3421) is in the Barnes collection. It bears labels "Typicum Specimen," "Ex Musæo Ach. Guenée." This specimen is very probably the type. It is a *Scelolophia* close to *crossii* Hlst. *Xystrota rubromarginaria* Pac. (*ferruminaria* Zell., *rubromarginata* Pack.) is the oldest name known to us for the species heretofore going as *hepaticaria*, with *volucrata* Hlst. as the dark form.

ON THE IDENTITY OF "COSMIA" ORINA GN.
(LEPID., PHALÆNIDÆ)

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ELAPHRIA GRATA Hbn.

1818 ?, Hübner, Zutr. exot. Schmett., I, 16, No. 36, ff. 71-72, *Elaphria orina* Gn.

1852, Guenée, Spec. Gen., VI, Noct., II, 10, *Cosmia rasilis* Morr.

1874, Morrison, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XVII, 158, *Hadena subusta* Auct. (nec Hbn.).

1899, Druce, Biol. Centr. Amer., Lep., Het., I, 290 (partim.), *Atethmia*.

A specimen was received from the Oberthür collection bearing Guenée's label, "Cosmia orina Gn. Spec. 678 Amer. Septentr., Baltimore (Becker)."

This specimen, which is *Elaphria grata*, may be the type of *orina*. It agrees perfectly with the original description.

The species heretofore going under the name of *orina* does not agree with the original description.